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THE WAR NEWS!

From the Richmond Dispatch.

MOVEMENT OF YANKEE CAVALRY—RAID UPON PETERSBURG, &c.

Matters continue quiet in front. So far as we could learn not a gun was fired yesterday. Our army holds the strong position on Turkey Hill, on the other side of Chickahominy, while the enemy are below, their line extending in the direction of Bottom's Bridge. It is reported that they are throwing up strong fortifications in our front; and it is probably their purpose to attempt a crossing at some of the bridges to this side of the Chickahominy, and thence make their way to James river. The following dispatch from Gen. Lee was received at the War Department at a late hour on Wednesday night:

HDQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 8, 1864—8 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The enemy has been unusually quiet to-day along the whole extent of his lines, and nothing of importance has occured. Two divisions of his cavalry, under General Sheridan, are reported to have crossed the Pamunkey yesterday at New Castle Ferry:

Respectfully,
R. E. LEE, General.

The cavalry force alluded to by Gen. Lee is reported to have encamped Tuesday night on Pollard's farm near Aylett's, in King William county. On Wednesday morning they proceeded on up the Pamunkey, and that night we hear of them at Chesterfield Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, fourteen miles beyond Ashland, and at Colman's Mill, two miles still further on. Various conjecutures are indulged in as to the object of this movement, but nothing has up to this time been developed.

Since the above was written we have learned something more of the movements of Sheridan's raiders. After leaving Chesterfield Station they proceeded on to Athens, in Caroline county, three miles from Milford; then taking a westerly direction, were heard from at 2 o'clock yesterday at Childsburg, six miles from Beaver Dam, evidently making for the Central Railroad. What their purpose was in taking this circuitous route is not known. It is to be hoped that proper measures have been adopted to obstruct their progress. Our cavalry have now a fine opportunity to distinguish themselves by putting a final check upon this bold raiding party of Sheridan's. They have already done mischief enough, and should not be permitted to roam about at will, plundering and destroying property, and cutting off our communications with the interior.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE—A DEMONSTRATION NEAR PETERSBURG.

Information was received last evening that a force of Yankee cavalry, under Kantz, approached Petersburg on the south side of the Appomattox, and about two o'clock yesterday afternoon made their appearance in front of that city. The local forces first engaged them, and lost about five or six killed and about the same number wounded. This engagement took place within our outer line of fortifications. They were subsequently attacked by Wise's brigade and driven back, after which they retired. This was certainly a bold attempt on the part of the enemy. They probably relied upon the assurance of a runnaway negro, that Petersburg was ready to surrender, and doubtless expected to enter the city with flying colors; but they found out their mistake before the close of the day.

This movement explains the frequent advances of Yankee cavalry towards Petersburg recently, which may now be regarded as reconnoissances.

Various rumors were in circulation last night relative to the demonstration above alluded to, one of which was that the enemy actually got inside of the city, and were mowed down by batteries posted in the streets; but nothing was known of this in official quarters. We learned at the War Department that a dispatch was received at 5 o'clock, stating that the enemy had been repulsed, and we have good authority for saying that they got no nearer to the city than the water works. The troops engaged on our side were Dearing's cavalry, a part of Wise's brigade, and the local forces. Some few of the latter are reported killed, among them, Mr. John Friend and Mr. Jones, druggist.

The Yankees, at last accounts, were retreating through Prince George.

The object of these two raids—starting almost simultaneously on the north and south sides of the river—is obviously to embarrass our transportation and cut off our means of communication.

THE FIGHT NEAR STAUNTON.

We have received some additional particulars of the fight near Staunton, Va., on Sunday last. It is stated that the battle opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Piedmont, near New Hope, eleven miles northeast of Staunton, on the road leading from Port Republic to Waynesboro', and raged with great intensity until about 4 in the afternoon. During this period the enemy made several desperate assaults upon our position, but were in each instance repulsed with loss. Gen. W. E. Jones, commanding our forces, then assumed the offensive, but was unfourtunately killed in leading a charge. His fall created some confusion in our ranks, and caused our left wing to give way, thus necessitating the retreat of the centre and right to prevent being assailed in the rear. Our troops fell back in good order to Waynesboro', about twelve miles distant from the battle ground, where at last advices they were in position to defend the mountain gaps.

Our loss in the fight has been estimated as high as 400 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's casualties are believed to have been heavier than ours, from the fact that they made the assaults, and were repulsed. Indeed, Gen. Vaughan, who succeeded Gen. Jones, telegraphed that we inflicted more loss on the enemy than we sustained, and that though having been by overwhelming numbers compelled to fall back, we lost nothing, but brought off all our artillery and wagons.

In addition to the loss of Gen. Jones, it is reported that Col. Aiken, of the 59th Tennessee regiment, was killed, and General Vaughan slightly wounded. The report that Gen. Imboden is missing needs confirmation.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864. [No. 44.

The Yankee force under Hunter's command consisted of two divisions of infantry—Couch's and Sullivan's—and four regiments of cavalry. It is stated that two of the infantry regiments were negroes.

We have good authority for stating that the enemy entered Staunton on Sunday night, and burnt the Court House, the railroad depot and water tank. Since the fight at Piedmont, Hunter, it is reported, has been reinforced by Crook with six thousand men, making his entire force thirteen thousand strong. These numbers are probably exaggerated. The enemy still held possession of the place on the 7th instant.

CAPTURE OF TWO YANKEE GUNBOATS.

A very handsome affair occurred at Calcasieu Pass, Texas, on the 3rd ult., resulting in the capture of the Yankee gunboats Granite City and Wave, sixteen guns, and 80 prisoners, by Col. Wm H. Griffin. A letter in the Houston *Telegraph* thus developes the affair:

From information received from our scouts on the 31st ult., Col. Griffin decided to call on the Yankees and ascertain by whose invitation they were occupying a portion of the country under his command, and accordingly issued orders for detachments of the 21st Texas infantry, Spaight's battalion, Daly's battalion, and Crenzbaur's battery of light artillery, to cross over Sabine Pass and march to this place, the movement to commence at daylight yesterday morning, and the attack to be made at daylight this morning.

In accordance with his order, the troops above mentioned commenced the movement as indicated; but, from the delay necessary in building a bridge across Mud Pass, did not get into position until later than intended; but the enemy, resting quietly in their fancied security, our batteries were planted and infantry in position without their knowledge, and at half past four this morning a shot from Crenzbaur's battery struck the gunboat Granite City, warning the Federals that something unusual was taking place. The enemy soon got to work and by the time our batteries had fired some three or four shots they commenced sending shot and shell at our little army from the gunboats Granite City and Wave. Our sharpshooters charged up to the bank of the river opposite in the boats, and whenever an arm or any position of a Yankee became exposed, a shower of Enfield balls would immediately compel him to draw back.

In fact so warm did our sharpshooters make it, that the Yankees finally ceased firing, and after a sharp engagement of one hour and twenty-five minutes the Granite City fired a lee gun, in token of surrender, and almost immediately after a white bunting was seen on the flag staff of the Wave. Thus ended one of the many brilliant engagements of the war, resulting in the capture of the gunboats above mentioned.

THE CAPTURE OF DUPPEL.

[From the London Times, April 9th.]

After a gallant defence of two months, Duppel was taken yesterday morning by assault, and the Danish army has lost its last hold on the mainland of Schleswig. For some days the event has been expected. Towards the close of last month it became evident that the Prussians had thrown off the langor which marked the early conduct of the siege, and were resolved to press it with vigor, and to force, if possible, a surrender.

It need hardly be said that the prospect of the coming conference had much to do with this sudden display of energy.—Day by day they brought their fire nearer the Danish batteries. At the beginning of last week it became evident that the Danes, unless largely reinforced, could not long hold the place. Unless such an army could have been placed in Schleswig as would have compelled the enemy to raise the siege, the fate of Duppel was sealed.

At last the assault was made yesterday morning. We do not yet know the details, but we trust that the conflict was less bloody than others which our time has witnessed. It seems certain that the Danes themselves expected the result, for they are described as dismantling the forts of most of their guns over to Alsen. However that may be, we must presume that they defended the place with sufficient obstinacy. But the Prussians were successful.

Redoubts, one to seven, are on the left and centre of the Danish line, and extend from the shores of Wenning bay to a point on the strait line which joins Sond nberg and the village of Duppel. These appear to have been first mastered by the Prussians, who then passed to the Danish rear and took possession of their communications. Then redoubts eight, nine and ten, on the Danish right, were taken, together with the tete de pont.

The bridge was destroyed, and two thousand men, with fifty-one officers, are spoken of as having fallen into the hands of the enemy. Thus ends the siege of Duppel. Like the Russians on the morrow of the great assault of the Malakoff, the Danes have abandoned their positions and retreated across a narrow piece of water, with the intention, no doubt, to dispute the further progress of the enemy. They probably do not consider themselves as wholly beaten, or their cause as lost.

On the other hand, the Prussians have won a decisive victory. It may not be a great one, it may furnish no fitting subject for boasting, nor of complacent remembrance hereafter; but still it is a victory, and Prussia may congratulate herself and her German friends that the Danish force is now entirely driven from continental Schleswig.

Two allied powers have accomplished that for which they profess to have taken up arms. They have their "material guarantee." They have entered Schleswig; they have defeated the King's army, driven it from two fortified positions, killed, wounded, or captured several thousands of Danes, superceded the royal authority, displaced the King's coinage, ejected his officials; forbidden the use of his name even in the prayers of the church; and thus, they may hope, satisfied the most patriotic aspiration of the German nation.

At present the Danes are concentrated in Alsen, where they will endeavor to make a stand at the worns which they are said to have been long preparing. Should the war continue, there can certainly be no doubt as to the fate of their army. The allied forces will be sooner or later able to cross the sound, and compel a retreat to the Danish ships or a capitulation.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

ESCAPED PRISONERS FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from two Confederate soldiers who have just arrived from Point Lookout. Their account of the mode by which they escaped and the friends they met outside the prison, is very interesting, but as it might interfere with the escape of others, and compromise those who aided them on their way, we refrain from publishing their narrative. There are about ten thousand prisoners confined on the Point. Among the number are nearly two hundred citizens arrested by order of Butler—most of them old men from sixty to seventy-five years of age. Some of these citizens are in hospital, suffering from the cruelties of Butler's negroes. They had been tied to trees by the negroes and whipped unmercifully

Among the citizens confined at the Point is Col. Humphreys, of Culpeper, a gentleman near eighty years old.

The health of the prssoners is generally good, though many are suffering from partial blindness, caused by looking at nothing but the white sand and the water of the bay.

Their rations consist of nine worm-eaten crackers and from four to seven ounces of beef per day. For a while they were allowed three small potatoes per day, but that has been stopped.

The negro guards, commanded by white scoundrels are very brutal, shooting the prisoners without the slightest cause. On the 22d of May, a number of the prisoners were gathered around the pump for the purpose of procuring water, when, without notice, the negro guard deliberately fired into them, killing one and severely wounding three. Our prisoners will have a debt of vengeance to pay, which we hope they will soon have the opportunity to liquidate.

CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WATER WITCH.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 4th instant, contains the particulars of the recent gallant capture of the United States steamer Water Witch, lying in Ossabaw Sound. It says:

The expedition went out on Wednesday night, but from some cause unexplained the vessel they were after suddenly weighed anchor and put to sea about an hour before their arrival in the Sound. The following night the Water Witch, lying in Ossabaw Sound, presented game worthy of the pursuit. One hundred and ten men, in seven barges, started out about midnight, and boldly pulled up to the steamer, which was lying quietly at anchor, and commenced the assault. The boats got within thirty steps of the Water Witch before they were halted.—All was quiet on the vessel, which had just enough steam on to move the wheels without propelling her forward.

Our men made no response, but ran their boats up against the steamer and commenced clambering up her sides. Not one of the guns was fired, the fuses being all down below and the crew asleep. Most of the fighting seemed to be done by the officers, with revolvers and sabres, which were used freely over the sides of the vessel and through the ports. Our men heeded it not, but pressed forward, reached the deck and clambered over the netting, some six feet in height, all the while fighting desperately, hand to hand, with the enemy. Lieutenant Pelot was the first man on board, and received a shot through the heart soon after reaching the deck, and whilst dealing blows thick and heavy all around him. The command then devolved on Lieutenant Price, who had received a severe sabre cut on the head, but although covered with blood, led forward his men most gallantly, and battled with his own hand until the enemy surrendered.

The prisoners number about sixty, and were brought to the city last evening. The attacking party were only about eighty in number; two boats, we regret to say, having backed out at the first fire and returned. The latter parties sent forward a report that the entire expedition, except themselves, had been killed or captured, though they failed, as the sequel proves, to remain long enough at their post to know the result.

The Water Witch is a fine side wheel steamer, is fully equipped, and provided with every convenience.

A letter from battery Deanlfiere gives a list of the losses in the expedition:

I deeply regret to state that Lieutenant Pelot, W R Jones, Jas Stapleton, ordinary seamen; — Crosby, landsman; Patrick Loftin, quarter gunner, and Moses, colored pilot of the expedition, were killed, the first named shot through the heart. Midshipman Minor, Lieutenant S Price, boatswain Seymour, surgeon's steward Harley, G R Rice, J Barnett, A McDonald, E J Murphy, E Lee, A Williams, T King, and —— Champion, were wounded.

The following named officers and men belonging to the captured steamer were killed:

J Sells and J Sills, both negroes, and the following wounded: Lieutenant commanding A Pendergrast, Acting Assistant Paymaster Bulings, Ensign J Hill, Ensign A D Store, U P Wesson, R R Murphy, C W Buck, Henry Williams, John Baker, —— Hazleton, J Smith, and Wm Dickson, negro.

The bodies of the slain and the wounded were brought to this post, and, together with the prisoners, forwarded to headquarters.

THE MALLORY REPORT FORGERY.

The following is a copy of Lyons' dispatch referring to the alleged report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Congress of the Confederate States:

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1864.

MY LORD:—In my dispatch of the 31st December last, I inclosed an extract from a newspaper containing what purported to be a copy of a report of Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy.—Your Lordship will recollect that the supposed report contained passages avowing the attempts to organize an invasion of the United States from Canada, and giving details with regard to ships of war stated to be building for the Confederate Government in England and France. Some stress has, as your Lordship is aware, been laid upon this document by Mr. Seward in his communications on the two subjects just mentioned. After alluding to the importance which he had attached to it, Mr. Seward said to me on the 19th inst., that he felt bound to tell me that he had just discovered that it was a forgery. He had, he said, taken considerable pains to discover whether it was authentic when it first appeared, and although he had been unable to procure any Southern paper containing it, he had quite staisfied himself that it was genuine. Recently, however, the person by whom it had been concocted, hearing of his enquiries about it, had thought it right to let him know that it had been published originally as a mere *jen d'espirit*, and that partly the amusement which it had afforded to see every one taken in by it, and partly the notion that it was injuring the Confederate cause, had prevented an earlier avowal of the truth. Mr. Seward stated that it was very remarkable that the disavowal of the supposed report had, so far as he knew, appeared in the Southern newspapers. Its authenticity had indeed been denied by Captain Maury might not have had the means of knowing for certain whether it was really authentic or not. There was, however, now no doubt, Mr. Seward said, that it was a forgery. I have, &c.

(Signed,) LYONS.

LIEUT. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES.—This gallant youth, only 19 years of age when he was killed, had been two years in the service, and often under fire. He was not satisfied with what had recently become, by location in Raleigh, a safe position on the staff of his father, Lt. Gen. Holmes, but preferred one "near the flashing of the guns." He obtained permission, therefore, to leave Raleigh and go to Virginia. Not being able in Richmond to obtain the transfer from his existing staff appointment to another that was offered to him in the field, he volunteered in the 5th cavalry. A letter to the Editors from a member of that Regiment says:

"Lieut. Holmes came to us only a short time since and volunteered his services for the present campaign. In every engagement with the enemy he acted with great gallantry."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A catfish was caught in the St. John's river the other day and upon being dissected was found to contain the following articles: One pair of blue breeches, which contained the proclamation of Abe Lincoln freeing the negroes; license to marry a negro; a patent to make counterfeit money; accounts of the defeat and killing of every Confederate soldier and General in the world; Prospectus of a Florida Yankee Land Company; a sermon of Henry Ward Beecher; Pocket Edition of "Useful Hints upon Stealing," by B. F. Butler, Maj Gen. U S. A., and one hundred articles upon the barbarity of Rebel Torpedoes.

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25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,	John T Jones,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos G Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Creasman,	Isaac Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Pitt,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Tazewell Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul P Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed O Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major Jame. J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph J Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 65st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 15th, 49th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 58th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 3 1th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 13, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS. THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24. 1863. 28—tf

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT SON NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitud as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL DESPISE THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOWN NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with Mr. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress. January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress. same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation;* or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress. February 20*, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * *—Progress. February 23d.* 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress. same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at

Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

Mr. Holden's Old Tricks.

MR. HOLDEN is positively incurable. We had hoped that his association with the Conservatives for three years, had taught him a better temper and better manners. But we are hopeless. He had abused and maligned the Conservatives for twenty years, but they were disposed to forgive and forget his malignant abuse, when he seemed to come to a better mind, but his disease is beyond cure.

For twenty years his policy has been to abuse, assail and denounce public men in North Carolina, who stood in his way. His success in denouncing the people by this policy, emboldened him to persist in it, at the sacrifice of all gentility and courtesy. To this, his success as an editor, is mainly due. Full of hectoring and dictation he has applied the lash, and the people have chuckled over it. But honest, decent men scorn the game. The people are awake to his devices. He can no longer deceive them.

Gov. VANCE, in his public speeches, so far as we know, has avoided all abuse of Mr. HOLDEN, or his special friends. He has stated what he believed to be true, and, at times, indulged in a little good humor at Mr. HOLDEN'S expense; but if he has denounced and maligned him, we do not know it, nor do we believe Gov. VANCE has. We know Gov. VANCE'S feelings for him. He pities his vacillation and proclivity to change—his ambition to run before he is called. He has a contempt for his course as a Conservative for the last six months or more, but he has no malice against him.

Mr. HOLDEN, on the other hand, from the moment he determined to oppose Gov. VANCE, has been nursing his malice against him to a white heat. Every expression of Gov. VANCE he tortures into an assault upon him. Every thought which he can attribute to Gov. VANCE, but in which the Governor never indulged, he embiazons to the dear people, as the policy of Gov. VANCE.

Rumor and hasty correspondents supply his larder, and he forthwith serves up the meal for his readers. He has heard that Gov. VANCE slandered him at Greensboro'. Does he wait to hear the whole truth? Does he allow common courtesy to enquire what he said, how he said, and why he said such a thing? Not he. Such an honorable course would injure his trade—would defeat his scheme. What does he do? He forthwith denounces the Governor as guilty of wilful falsehood; in plain English, he calls Governor VANCE a wilful LIAR!

Is there nothing due to public morals, to public virtue, to the high office of chief magistrate? Nothing due to the feelings of a great people, who are bound to respect that office? What does Mr. HOLDEN care, so he can kill off Gov. VANCE? Does he regard the honor of the State or the honor of any gentleman who stands in his way? Has he not horns—large, crooked, long horns—detraction, abuse, villification—for every man that comes in his way? What public man in North Carolina has escaped his malignity? Who has been shielded from his abuse? An angel could not escape it, were he simply to flit over his head, if it suited Mr. HOLDEN'S selfish ends to defame him.

And who is this W. W. HOLDEN who thus denounces Gov. VANCE and every other man in North Carolina that is in his way? Is he the man who is a candidate for the chief magistracy of North Carolina? A man whose fame has been secured by the abuse and denunciation of far better men? Is he the man who, without public solicitation, puts himself on the track for Governor, and then afraid to meet Gov. VANCE before the people, stays at home to malign and abuse North Carolina's honored son, through his *Standard* newspaper? Is he the man who, five years ago, no old *line Whig* would have believed any statement he might make about any public man he opposed? Is he the man whom thousands of *Democrats*, for the last three or four years, would not believe any statement he might make, for similar reasons? Is he the man who stands to-day convicted before the world, by the testimony of two credible witnesses, that he was in favor of a Convention to take the State out of the Confederacy, which evidence he flatly denies?

And will the people of North Carolina credit such a man? Will they not put their veto upon the man who thus recklessly slanders our public and private men, simply to gain his own ends. The people are tired of HOLDEN'S tricks. They have no confidence in his professions. They are disgusted with the man. And mark it, by their votes in August next, they will bury him so deep, beneath the ruins of his own castle, built by his demagogueism, his abuse and malignity that the hand of resurrection can never reach him.

More of Holden's Treasonable Talk!

If there be a single individual in the State, who is not perfectly satisfied by the cards of Mr. HAMPTON and others, recently published in this paper, as to the end for which Mr. HOLDEN desired a Convention to be held in this State, we would call the attention of this individual, so hard to convince, to the following paragraph, from the *editorial* of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, of the 10th inst. The testimony of two witnesses is all that was required in England to convict any citizen of the *crime of High Treason*, and we have already furnished the public with so much evidence against Mr. HOLDEN; but some friend of the accused may call for more proof than is required by judge and jury and *ex abundantia*, we give him the language of another accuser.

The *Carolinian* says:

"Now W. W. Holden knows that on the 8th day of January, 1864, at his office in Raleigh, he made use of language just as damning, just as treasonable and as infamous, to the Editor of this paper, as that published in the Hampton card. We led him out and learned *more than that published by Gov. Vance*, but, as a private conversation, we have considered it sacred until this attack upon us.

Holden had better leave us alone. We are not disposed to get up a newspaper controversy with him."

SUPREME COURT.—The June Session commences in this City this morning. We saw on the streets, yesterday afternoon, Chief Justice PEARSON and Judge BATTLE. We learn that there are but three or four applications for license to practice law.

The Progress and the Western Counties.

Moral philosophy, as well as common sense, teaches us that if a man asserts anything to be a fact, not knowing whether it be so or not, he is as much obnoxious to the charge of telling a falsehood as if he deliberately uttered what he knew to be false.

The Raleigh *Progress*, in alluding to the Governor's visit to the mountains indulges in loud complaints upon the "seizures, impressments, conscriptions," &c., to which that once favored region of our State has been subjected; and goes on to draw a contrast between the course of Gov. BROWN of Georgia, and that of our Governor, in regard to the suffering mountain counties of their respective States. The *Progress* would impress its readers with the idea that Gov. BROWN has succeeded in "procuring the exemption of ten of his poor mountain counties from the operations of the conscript law," while Gov. VANCE has raised no voice of protest to its execution upon the people of his native section, to such an extent, that they who remain have been reduced to the verge of starvation. He would thus excite Gov. VANCE'S "bleeding, suffering fellow citizens of the country beyond the Blue Ridge" against their favorite champion, and enlist their sympathies in behalf of one, now a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, who having on a certain occasion left the defence of of his property and family to him he now opposes, would fain be regarded as the man of all others, who would be the best defenders of the property and families of all the people of the State. The *Progress* knows or ought to know that the Governor had no power, had he the will, to act upon the supposition that the conscript law is unconstitutional, in the absence of a decision by any court or Judge of this State or of the Confederate States to that effect; and before making broad assertions as to dereliction of duty on the part of Gov. VANCE in regard to his "bleeding fellow-citizens" of any section of the State—if indeed he did not mean to assert what he knew to be false, he ought to have informed himself whether the Governor had not made any exertion in behalf of the suffering people of the west. If Mr. HOLDEN, his friend, had, as public printer, *ought* to have done, published the correspondence of the Governor with the authorities at Richmond, before the *Progress* made this hap-hazard attack, he would have had to contradict his statements. Letters from our Executive, staring him in the face, making the strongest appeals that conscription should be suspended in the counties of the west, which were already suffering so much in consequence of it. Was not the *Progress'* editor or its reporter present in one of the houses of our assembly when these letters and others equally strong in regard to impressment of property and robbery by soldiers in the same section, were read? If so, *by what name* are these attempts of the *Progress* to mislead its readers best characterized?

The *Progress* itself may answer the question!

"Our neighbor of the *Conservative* has not answered our interrogatory as to *how* a conflict between the Confederate and State governments is to be avoided, in the event of the enforcement of both the law of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and Mr. Boyden's law which pronounces it a "high misdemeanor" for an officer or any other person to refuse or evade an answer to the writ. When it does this, then we may turn our attention to the Alabama law. The matter right at home is what concerns us. But if the practical operations of the State law shall turn out to be what the *Conservative* says was "the sole object" of its passage, viz: "to secure every man that degree of personal liberty, to which he is entitled, under the laws of the General *and* State governments, as they exist at this time," then we shall have no complaint to make, but cannot understand the necessity for the passage of a law reiterating what was already a law, unless it was to prevent the existence of some other law, against which it was aimed, and upon its face plainly seemed intended to nullify."—*Confederate.*

Our neighbor of the *Confederate* is bent on maintaining that there is a conflict. With the same propriety he may maintain that all the laws of the State upon *habeas corpus* are in conflict. Thus chapter 55 of the Revised Code entitled "*Habeas Corpus*," provides by section 2, that when a writ shall be served on any person having the custody of one at whose instance it is issued, such persons shall without delay bring or cause to be brought the body before the Judge, &c; and by another section of the same Statute, it is provided that if such person shall refuse to make the return as aforesaid, or bring the body as commanded by the writ, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offence forfeit $500, and for the second $1000 and be incapable of holding office.

Again, by the act of 11th May, 1863, chapter 46, it is enacted that if upon application for the writ, the case shall show that adequate relief may not be afforded by directing the writ to the person detaining, the Judge may direct it to the sheriff, commanding him to take the body of the person detained and bring him before the Judge; and if the person detaining upon notification shall fail to appear and show the cause of detention, he may be fined or imprisoned for a contempt of the Judge's authority.

Now, these laws are in full force, except so far as they may be in conflict with such portions of the late act of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* as are constitutional. Our Legislatures have never deemed it necessary to mould existing State laws to suit every varying act of Congress. The law of which the *Confederate* complains is a highly beneficial law, and would stand on the Statute Book if the suspension act of Congress were repealed—and so long as the suspension act exists, it is affected just as are the above recited acts, no more and no less. And if it might not smack of presumption in us so unskilled in the science of the law, to undertake to lecture the *Confederate* in that branch of knowledge, we might add that a *constitutional* law of Congress is no more affected by a State law passed since the act of Congress was, than by one passed before.

Now, will he redeem his promise about the Alabama law?

HOLDEN'S FRIENDSHIP FOR SOLDIERS.

It is published to the world that W. W. Holden, for the first time since the war began, actually gave a poor soldier, last week, money enough to pay for a *dinner!* Until Holden became a self-nominated candidate, he was never known to have aided a poor soldier with a penny, although possessing wealth to the extent of a half million of dollars; and even now, when he is so anxious to obtain votes, his charity is so paltry, he gave the brave and crippled soldier who called upon him, only money to pay for a dinner, and then sent him away! As if, the poor soldier, would never want another meal! Can stinginess do less? And yet, Holden claims to be a soldier's friend! Soldiers, and their friends at home, think of that!—*Iredell Express.*

GOV. VANCE'S GREAT SPEECH.

Though the morning was dark and the day rainy, a large number of the citizens of Guilford and the adjacent counties assembled in our Court House long before the hour for the speaking, to hear our gifted and distinguished Governor. We think there were not less than a thousand, who heard him patiently and attentively to the close of his speech. Had the day been clear, there would have been such a crowd as is rarely assembled to listen to public speaking.—Bad as the day was, every part of the county was represented.

Gov. Vance reviewed the course of the great Whig Party, led on by the immortal Clay in its palmiest days—the party to which Graham Gilmer, Badger, Edwin G Reade, J M Leach, Nathaniel Boyden, John F. Poindexter, William J. Long, Jonathan Worth, the Moreheads and other sterling and able men belonged, and the party of which he was proud to have been an humble and devoted member. He showed that the Democratic was the *Progressive* DESTRUCTIVE party, the one which was continually becoming more and more popularized, and which was ever plunging the country into angry and dangerous excitement by its mad and reckless measures; that CONSERVATISM was the prime and grand element of the National Whig Party; that the true and great statesmen who headed it ever looked to the preservation of the primitive Washington Government, were always for "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws;" were exerting their statesmanship for *conserving* the Ship of State; that himself always acted with the party faithfully and long—both in State and National Councils; that his competitor, W. W. Holden, who now impudently claims the paternity of the great Conservative party was acting then with destructive Democrats and fire-eaters; that Holden was the "head and front" of the secessionary movement in this State, was a disciple of Calhoun, the father of secession; that Holden worked for the building up of the originals, helped break up the Democratic party, which was the initiatory step to dissolution, so proclaimed at the Charleston Convention, which the sequel verified; that when he had steered the ship of the Union over the rapids and to the very verge of the cataract, then, forsooth, he cried, hold, save the Union, and called upon Graham, Gilmer, Leach, Boyden, Badger, Morehead, Vance and others to help him save her; but alas! it was too late—dissolution came, and with it not peace as he predicted, but war, bloodshed and devastation, weeping and suffering, death and lamentation.

Gov Vance counselled against this recklessness and madness up until the very hour when Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861 appeared, when with the rest of the great and good Union Whigs he gave up the Union of Washington with despair—all hope had fled. Vance went into the field to fight, as did the great body of the Union men, and Holden, like a large majority of the original secessionists, SOME *of whom* are in our midst, staid at home, shouted for war, "the last man and the last dollar," and acted bravely at the farthest possible distance from the battlefield and danger.—As the hour of the revolution darkened, Holden *et ed omne genus* became alarmed, lest their own mortal carcasses might be in danger, and then he raised the cry for a Convention to take the State out of the Confederacy. No doubt the right of secession has been established, and they have the right to secede; but the doctrine is too disastrous to be popular, and therefore he studiously concealed the design of the Convention. The certificates of Hampton and others which we published last week, clearly and incontestibly prove such was his wicked and covert design. Neither does Gov. Vance, nor do we believe, that the people who talked for a Convention wanted it for such a base purpose. We believe they thought peace, which is so earnestly desired by all, could be obtained in that way.

Holden slipped into the Conservative party, which has the honor of a higher origin than he, as was shown by Gov. Vance worked well in that party, and to some extent became identified with it; and then, to gratify his personal ambition, bolted as he did at Charleston, claimed to be the simon-pure progenitor of Conservatism, attempted to read Vance, a Conservative of the primitive faith, out of the party, and into the small concern of the destructive party, which is a floating debris of the old, rotten, shattered secession Democracy. Such impudence! O, the effrontry of this Pharisee! Holden a Conservative of the primitive faith! Never! never! He is a Judas of the "straitest sect;" he is a political chameleon, whose color changeth with his interest and his desire for preferment. Holden fancied such a movement as he inaugurated was popular; that now is his best chance to be Governor; and his insatiable ambition incited him to split the party with which he had been acting, to imperil its unity and usefulness, and to supplant the best Governor, as he styled him but four months before he announced himself a candidate, that the State has had, since the Revolution of '76. Did he want a Convention for the sake of peace? No. He advocated a Convention that he might make an issue with Gov. Vance; for he at once complained of him for not calling the Legislature together to submit that question to the people. Well, was he in earnest about the Convention *so speedily?* If so, why was not the question introduced by some of his friends in that body a few days ago when it was in session? Not a word was said by him in his paper, or by any of his friends, no not a word. Was he really in earnest? No! He only wished an issue with the present incumbent that he might ride into power and then, no doubt, he would, if the opportunity were offered him by an election to the office to which he aspires, assemble the Legislature and urge it to submit the question to the people with the hope of another secession "from the concern" and a revolution back into Abraham Lincoln's merciless despotism.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FROM THE NORTH.—We learned last night that a northern paper of the 6th had been received in the city, which gave the quotation of gold in New York at 195. We are not advised as to the general news.

☞ NOTICE!—There will be a meeting of the Conservative party in Pittsboro' on the 23d of this month, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent Chatham county in the next Legislature.

A large delegation from the different districts is expected.

MANY CITIZENS.
June 8, 1864. 41—6t.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq. for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. VERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov Vance. 28—tepd

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

May 16. 19—3m. Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
43—tf.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Grant Ditching.

RICHMOND, JUNE 11.—Accounts from the front represent Grant busy digging parallels. Some skirmishing yesterday and to-day, but it has amounted to nothing. The lines in some places are not over two hundred yards apart.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

STARR'S FARM, JUNE 11.—No change in the relative position of the two armies, save an occasional discharge of artillery and active sharpshooting on the part of the enemy.

Scouts report Grant to be tearing up the York river railroad.

Grant is very heavily fortified in our front, and his lines in some places are in fifty yards of ours.

Sheridan's Raiders—Gilmore preparing to attack Petersburg.

RICHMOND, JUNE 11.—No definite information of Sheridan's whereabouts has been received. He is reported moving in the direction of Columbina, Fluvanna county. The enemy in the valley are said to be moving towards Lexington. It is reported that Gilmore is sending troops to the southside of the Appomattox preparatory to another attack on Petersburg.

Lincoln and Hamlin reported Nominated.

RICHMOND, JUNE 11.—It is currently reported here that Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated in Baltimore on the 8th. Gold 197.

Northern News—Morgan at His Old Work—Lincoln and Andy Johnson the Nominees.

PETERSBURG, JUNE 11.—The *Herald* of the 9th has been received. Lincoln and Andy Johnson were nominated by the Baltimore Convention on the 8th inst. The *Herald* thinks the ticket will have a hard road to travel. The eleventh resolution of the Platform declares for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. A victory is claimed for Hunter in the Valley but the information is gathered exclusively from Southern sources. Morgan captured Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, on the 8th, and destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Kentucky Central railroad between Cynthiana and Paris, captured the passenger train and occupied Paris and destroyed important trestle work at that place. His forces are estimated at 2 500. The *Herald* pitches into the *Times* of Tuesday for publishing an account of the battle of the 3rd between Lee and Grant. The *Times* claimed that it was the most important battle of the war, and confess that Grant was badly beaten and that the rebels were undoubtedly successful. The *Herald* says it was published solely to defeat Grant for the Presidency and that it succeeded. Gold closed on the 6th at 194 1 4.

A telegram from Sherman from Acworth Pass, 7th 6, p. m., says, he has been to Altoona Pass and finds it admirable for his purposes; it is the gate through the last or most Eastern part of the Alleghaines. He says the enemy is not in his immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw. A dispatch from Grant of June 7th 5 p. m., says, all has been quiet to day.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, JUNE 11.—Both Houses have passed a joint resolution extending the session until Thursday noon, by which time all the important business now pending will have been disposed of. The tax bill was referred to a committee of conference to-day. No final action taken.

Movements of Sheridan's Raiders.

RICHMOND, JUNE 12.—The report that Sheridan was moving toward the Canal is not confirmed; on the contrary, it is asserted that Hampton's cavalry attacked the raiders last evening near Louisa Court House, and captured a battery and a large number of prisoners.

No official information of the engagement has been received, but the report is credited.

Another party of raiders from the Valley struck the Orange and Alexandria Railroad yesterday near Arrington, Nelson county.

The enemy have doubtless occupied Lexington and are apparently aiming for Lynchburg.

From Johnston's Army.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR MARIETTA, 7, a. m., JUNE 11.—John Morral Mortons, a Yankee spy, was captured in a Confederate uniform yesterday, in the vicinity of Rome, from Kenesaw Mountain.

Several hundred of the enemy's wagons can be seen parked near Big Shanty.

Prisoners report that Blair's 17th corps joined Sherman on the 9th inst.

All quiet during the night, up to time of writing.

Lee and Forrest after the Yankees in Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, JUNE 11.—Lee and Forrest have routed the Yankee column near Baldwin, in North Mississippi, capturing 200 wagons, heavily loaded with stores of all descriptions. Forrest made a forced march to meet the enemy.

The Yankees are more destructive than ever before in this State.

Marmaduke has erected another battery on the Mississippi at Sunnyside, below Greenville, and has a number of boats hemmed up. He had destroyed three steamers up to the 7th inst.

More from Forrest.

MOBILE, JUNE 11.—A special dispatch to the Mobile *Tribune*, dated Baldwin, 11th ult., says, that Forrest made a forced march and threw a part of his command between the yankee advance and Baldwin. He held them at bay for five hours, when Buford struck them in the flank, driving them four miles.—An official dispatch says the enemy were routed and over two hundred wagons captured loaded with stores, also many prisoners. The destruction of property on the yankee line of advance is unparalleled. The negroes are vindictive.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JUNE 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catharine Lake, Concord Rockingham Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

41—tJuly. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

☞ The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

NOTICE!

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, JUNE 10TH, 1864.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

The attendance of all citizens is earnestly desired.

43—2t. W. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

SHEET IRON!

SHEET IRON, 3-16 INCH THICK, FROM 25 TO 30 INCHES wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorghum Boilers, for sale at

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, N. C., June 10th, 1864. 43—d6t.